

THE FIRST FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Wahiawa Colonists Prepare for Future.

SMALL farming in Hawaii was given a decided impetus at an enthusiastic meeting of Wahiawa colonists Saturday evening at which the "Farmers' Institute of Hawaii" was formally launched. Jared G. Smith, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station was unanimously elected President, and he is empowered to appoint committees who will arrange further institutes to be held in all parts of the Territory. An interesting feature of the meeting was the reading of a letter from Governor Sanford B. Dole, warmly commending the efforts of the small farmer and saying that the future of the islands depended upon the growth of a farming class in these islands, though predicting that this growth must of necessity be slow.

VISIT TO THE COLONY.
The following Honolulu people drove out to the Wahiawa colony Friday and Saturday: Mr. T. F. Sedgwick, assistant director of agriculture, and Mrs. Sedgwick, Dr. L. Van Dine, Professor Higgins, Mr. Krauss and Mr. Austin. Saturday the members of the party were shown over the district by Byron O. Clark and others of the farmers of the community, and were both surprised and pleased at the success which has already been attending the efforts of the California colonists. Up to the present time, the Wahiawa farmers have been laboring under a great disadvantage, namely, the lack of water, and have been entirely dependent upon rainfall, there being no irrigation. Now, however, very satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Wahiawa Agricultural Co., by which the farmers of Wahiawa will secure all the water needed, and the greatest difficulty will then be done away with. In two weeks time they expect to have water in abundance for every purpose, and at less expense than any farming community in the Territory.

The colonists have also had to contend with the acidity or rawness of the soil, and it has cost in the neighborhood of fifteen dollars per acre to put it into condition for successful cultivation. The great distance from their market with accompanying bad roads is also a serious drawback, but if grading was done, particularly in two of the worst gulches between Wahiawa and Honolulu, it would be a great help towards marketing their produce in this city. The ravages of insects is also a great problem; the methods which prove effective in other countries being of little practical use in Hawaii owing to climatic conditions. Years ago the tract now occupied by the Wahiawa colony was a great sandal wood forest, and as late as 1874 it was still covered with these trees. Up to the time the colony took possession it had been used as a stock ranch, and it required a great deal of time and labor to clear the land for planting. If the farmers receive the proper encouragement in Honolulu they will attempt to supply the entire market with fresh vegetables. The one trouble in the past has been that their supply of produce could not be continuous because of the lack of water, but the irrigation problem is now solved, and there will be no further difficulty on that score. Because of the limited market each man will be forced into special farming, and this is already being done to some extent.

The alligator pear is doing well and the peach trees are also in fine condition. From experiments made by the colonists it has been found that tomatoes, egg plants and peppers could be made staple articles for shipment to the coast. The stock there appears to be doing well, and there is also thought to be a fine field for dairying.

SUCCESS WITH PINEAPPLES.
The principal crop of the colony is the pineapple, and a large acreage is given over to the industry, which is being constantly extended. The present conditions there do not permit of the shipment of green fruit, and arrangements have been made for canning on an extensive scale. The Hawaiian Fruit and Plant Co. has 50,000 plants in one block, and harvested last year 5000 pineapples of a very superior quality. Their output this year will be between 20,000 and 30,000 pineapples. The Hawaiian Pineapple Canning Co., which was recently organized, has already planted 75,000 pineapples and will continue on an even larger scale. A third company is now being organized there, which is known as the Tropic Fruit Co., and which has over 300 acres and will set out 100,000 plants.

The visitors were all very much pleased with the appearance of the farms and the hearty invitations extended by the colonists will no doubt be accepted many times in the future. Mr. Sedgwick was given samples of the soils for analysis, part of which are to be forwarded to Washington and part of which will be added to the collection at the experiment station.

THE INSTITUTE.
The institute, which was held at the home of Mr. Clark, was attended by nearly every member of the colony. It was intended to have the meeting at the schoolhouse, but the lack of lighting facilities made this impossible, and the hospitality of Mr. Clark was gladly accepted.

The meeting was opened with prayer and before the actual business was transacted several enjoyable musical numbers were given. The piano duet by the Misses Clark and vocal selec-

tion by Mr. Sedgwick and the singing of "America" by all the members gave the meeting an air of informality which it is intended to cultivate at all the institutes to be held in the future.

Mr. Sedgwick opened the meeting proper, by a brief outline of the work it is intended to do in these institutes. He did not think they should be too formal or have too many officers, but it was better to have less machinery and more practical exchange of views. All that is needed is a place where all could come together and relate their experiences, and give every farmer the benefit of both failures and successes. He wanted all the farmers to take part and to help organize the head of the farmers' institutes, and hoped that the first branch would be formed at Wahiawa.

The Farmers' Institute which will be at the head of all branches in the Territory was then organized by the election of the following officers:
President—Jared G. Smith.
Vice-President—T. F. Sedgwick.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. L. Van Dine.

Mr. Smith was unable to be present because of his attendance at another agricultural meeting and his regrets were presented by Mr. Sedgwick. He has, however, consented to serve as President. By vote, the President was empowered to appoint all committees required in the organization of further institutes. It is intended to form branches in all parts of the Territory, and this work will be taken up immediately by Mr. Smith.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR DOLE.
The letter written by Governor Dole was read at the meeting by Mrs. T. F. Sedgwick, and his expression of confidence in the small farmer was heartily received. A vote of thanks was tendered and the Governor was elected an honorary member.

FORAGE CROPS.
The paper prepared by Jared G. Smith on "Forage Crops" and read by Mr. Van Dine was a very welcome addition to the interest of the program. Mr. Smith dwelt upon the importance of forage plants to agriculture and the extension of their cultivation. He said that the clover plant was the best for this purpose. He sketched very entertainingly the history of various forage plants, saying that the alfalfa was cultivated by the Romans at least two hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era. He referred also to their feeding value, the comparison of rations, the use of feeders in rations and its fertilizing values.

The point of decadence in the agriculture of a country is marked by the decreasing acreage devoted to the growth of forage plants. "The production of forage crops," said the speaker, "and their use upon the lands where they are grown, becomes, then, one of the best agricultural practices. But in growing and feeding the forage crops, as in all other branches of farm industry, it is necessary to use those plants, which will give the greatest returns for the least given outlay in the shape of fertilizing elements removed from the soil."

The most valuable and important plant food is nitrogen according to Mr. Smith, and leguminous crops are therefore the best for cultivation. Alfalfa, beans, etc., are the most valuable of this sort. Closing the paper, Mr. Van Dine said: "There is opportunity for a great saving by American farmers, and hence a greater profit, if leguminous forage crops can be extensively substituted for those of less feeding and fertilizing value. There are leguminous crops which yield as heavily as the better hay grasses and which require no greater care and attention. There is as wide a range of varieties adapted to all the varying conditions of temperatures, soil and climate. If by the use of clovers, soy, beans, vetches, alfalfa, cow peas, and velvet beans, the cost of producing pork, beef, mutton, wool, milk, butter and cheese could be lessened by ever so little, the aggregate gain to the whole farming population and the country at large would be enormous."

FUTURE PLANS.
It was decided at the meeting to hold an institute every three months, the place of meeting to be chosen by the President. At the next meeting definite papers will be read along lines to be announced later. The financial side of the institute is not to be considered for the present, but this will also be taken up soon, and an effort will be made to extend the work as much and as rapidly as possible. The Wahiawa farmers will doubtless prepare to participate in the agricultural fair to be held in the drill shed on July and an institute will be held in Honolulu at that time.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CROUP.

A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I saved my little boy's life, and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere, of Goodwin, S. D., U. S. A., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up," and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Independent, Iowa. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

"JOHN DOE" IN ENGLAND.

Forty-nine years ago today died two near relatives in the legal profession of the celebrated "Mrs. Harris," John Doe and Richard Roe. For centuries their connection with landed property had been extensive and peculiar. If Smith wished to eject Jones, Smith became John Doe, the plaintiff, and Jones became Richard Roe, the defendant. Those names were also inserted in criminal proceedings as pledges to prosecute. A curious incident happened at the trial, in 1324, of Louis Housart for the murder of his wife. Among other pleas in bar to abatement of the proceedings, he pleaded "that there were no such persons as John Doe and Richard Roe." To this it was replied that there were two such persons in Middlesex, one a weaver, the other a soldier, and this fact was sworn to. This legal fiction was abolished on October 24, 1852.—London Chronicle.

GOV. DOLE ENCOURAGES FARMING AT WAHIAWA

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

HONOLULU, Jan. 24, 1902.

To the Farmers' Institute, Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure that I have learned of your intention to organize a Farmers' Institute upon a permanent basis. It is an enterprise which, if perseveringly conducted, cannot fail to be of great benefit to the farming interests of the Territory in distinction from sugar planting interests. Your success will doubtless stimulate the formation of similar associations in other parts of the islands.

I notice in the new-papers some doubt expressed as to the practicability of profitable farming in the Territory. I have no doubt on the subject; and it is by such organizations as farmers' institutes, intelligently and enthusiastically carried on, that the success of diversified agriculture will be most effectively promoted.

I recognize the probability that general farming here must develop slowly. Individuals here and there will succeed because of intelligent and skillful cultivation of the soil and a careful study of the markets. Farmers' institutes will promote such cultivation and such study of the markets amongst the whole farming fraternity.

I need hardly remind you of the extent to which our political future depends upon the growth of a farming class in these islands, living on, and making their living from their farms. If we fail in this, and the agricultural work in the Territory shall be confined to large estates cultivated by a floating element of cheap laborers having no interest in the soil, the prospect of building up a citizen population of a conservative and intelligent character will be poor indeed.

I wish to call your attention to the intention of the Government to hold an exhibition of agricultural, horticultural and floral products in the month of July of this year, and to invite your members to compete in such exhibition.

I wish your enterprise all success.

Very sincerely,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

SUGAR

The Washington Star has the following:

Senator Dietrich of Nebraska, when asked today for an expression on the question of the United States adding the Cuban government by a reduction of tariff on tobacco and sugars, or to have to sugar and tobacco planters, said:

"There is a strong sentiment being worked up by the sugar trust and Cuban tobacco interest that in order to add Cuba we should make a large reduction upon raw sugar and tobacco. So far as adding Cuba is concerned, it seems to me that the United States government has been most generous to Cuba, and, under the Platt amendment has practically placed at the disposal of Cuba our army and our navy. We in that amendment having agreed to put down any insurrections, and to protect Cuba against any foreign powers. This, naturally, compels the United States government to consider the extra charge in keeping up the standard of our army and our navy."

A FEW WOULD REAP BENEFIT.

"As to benefiting Cuba by making a material reduction upon raw sugar, my opinion is that the sugar trust and a few planters will reap the benefit, rather than the Cuban people as a whole. Some are advocating that a rebate should be given to the Cuban planters upon the sugars imported to this country. I am opposed to that, because the rebate would find its way into the hands of the sugar trust, which will greatly aid it to destroy the best sugar industry of this country. The trust has been undertaking to do this the past season by selling sugar in the localities where the best sugar industry is now established at prices well below the cost of production."

"The cost of producing the raw sugar, as compared with the refined product, is 35 per cent, or, in other words, in selling \$100 worth of refined sugar, 35 of that is for the raw material and only 65 for the refining. I am favorable to the proposition to make a rebate upon sugars and tobacco from Cuba, whether it be 25 or 50 per cent, but insist that it shall be turned over to the Cuban government, to be used by it, and not turned over to the planters, as is being advocated by some. I desire to be understood as meaning that the rebate must apply to all kinds of sugar, including the refined product."

AN INJUSTICE TO HOME PRODUCERS.

"A rebate given to the planters of Cuba would not only be an injustice to the growers of sugar and tobacco in this country, but would wage an injustice to all other nations producing sugars and tobacco with which we are trading. It would certainly be resented by such nations."

"By turning this rebate into the Cuban treasury the people of that island will take the responsibility for its expenditure, and, if they deem it wise to directly aid the growers of tobacco and sugar, they can do so. Now that Cuba is an independent nation, I hold that the United States have no right to pay either bounty or rebate to any of the particular industries of that country."

Mr. Dietrich's state is where the first beet sugar factories were built. He has given the question a great deal of study, not only in the United States, but in foreign countries, where beet sugar is produced. As long ago as 1890 Senator Dietrich went abroad to acquaint himself with conditions pertaining to the industry.

TO DEFEND SUGAR.
Several western State delegations in the House are preparing to take the defensive against possible threatened inroads of foreign sugar producers upon the American beet sugar industry. Their present efforts are more in the nature of throwing out a picket line, preparatory to a skirmish. They don't want to "holler before they are hurt," but are ready to make a loud outcry if necessary.

Michigan and California are taking the initiative, those States being more extensively interested in beet sugar growing than others, and Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas will probably join forces.

Thus far, the disposition seems to be to merely give notice that they are here to protect the interests of their constituents, if they are threatened. It is not yet made clear that a reduction of the Cuban sugar tariff will harm the beet growers. There are conflicting claims upon this point, which will be settled by the Ways and Means Committee as a result of the hearings on the subject soon to commence.

It is not to be supposed, it is said, that the Ways and Means Committee, with its present pronounced pro-protection making up, will recommend legislation likely to harm any protected industry of this country. Some of the rock-ribbed protectionists of that committee are now of opinion that a reduction of tariff on Cuban sugar may be made without disadvantage to any one, but on the contrary for the general welfare.

The attitude of the western delegations is not, therefore, construed to threaten a split within the republican ranks. The decision reached by the Ways and Means Committee is expected to be based upon sound principles of public policy likely to receive the endorsement of the western delegations, and easily explainable to their constituents.

The Michigan delegation, at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon, adopted the following resolution:

"That we, the Michigan members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, untidely use our best endeavors to sustain the sugar beet industry in Michigan and throughout the United States, and that we will resist any attempt calculated to injure this industry."

PRINCE AND BRIDE.

Arrival of Hawaiian Celebrities at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Prince David Kawananakoa, accompanied by a party of relatives, passed through Chicago today en route to Washington to urge President Roosevelt and Congress to award them the crown lands of Hawaii. The hands which the prince and his relatives claim as belonging to the royal family comprise all the unoccupied ground of the Hawaiian Islands, and are valued at millions of dollars. While they realize that Congress will not recognize their right to all the land, the petitioners believe that they will be granted a considerable portion of their old domain.

Their intention is to call upon President Roosevelt and ask him personally to lend his influence to their cause. Former Queen Liliuokalani is in Washington now and she will accompany her relatives to the White House.

Vagrants on Maui.

Now that the high sheriff of the Islands has gone to work in earnest to rid Honolulu of vagrants, the sheriff of Maui should at once follow the work, so far as Maui is concerned. Special instructions should be sent to each of his deputies and to the police under them to round up every vagrant on Maui, and if the idlers are not willing to go to work at once, they should be put to work by the government. Nothing leads to crime so readily as idleness, and the district magistrates should bear this in mind every time a clear case of vagrancy is brought before them. Such a course persistently pursued will react very favorably both on the morals and material interests of Maui.—Maui News.

New Oil Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The Union Oil Company of Los Angeles, is having built at Oakland the largest four-masted barkentine ever built on the Pacific Coast. Plans call for a craft 250 feet long, 42 feet in width and 21 feet deep. It is the intention to build it as a first-class oil carrier, and it will have a capacity of 15,000 barrels, which is considerably more than half a million gallons.

The hold of the vessel will be made up of ten bulkheads, with separate hatches. A complete electric plant, with storage power, will furnish energy for heavy pumps used in loading and discharging the cargo.

An interesting feature of the new vessel is that it will be rendered unsinkable by the emptying of several bulkheads and the screwing up of the covers.

THE WEEK IN MAUI

What Has Been Doing on Valley Isle.

MAUI, Jan. 25.—Last evening the Makawao Literary Society held the most successful meeting in many months—successful both in regard to the large number of people in attendance, and the interesting and vivacious entertainment.

The large and pretty parlors at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, of Paia, were filled to overflowing with Makawao and Spreckelsville people, who applauded every number of the following program:

Piano Solo—Miss Clara Lowrie.
Parce, "Truth," with the following cast: "Ruth," Miss Eva Smith; "Mrs. Worldly," Miss Cooledge; "Bridget," W. O. Alken; "Mr. Timmer," D. C. Lindsay; "Mr. Twaddles," D. Morrison.
Vocal Solo—S. R. Dowdle.
Duo, Piano and Mandolin—Mr. and Mrs. George Wilbur.
"Tell Me, Pretty Maiden," from "Flotadora."

The last mentioned was rendered by a double quartet, consisting of Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, Misses Cooledge, Eva and Ethel Smith, Messrs. Lindsay, Alken, McLane and Morrison. It was sung in costume, and created much amusement.

POLO GAME.

During Saturday afternoon, the 18th, a large number of Wailuku and Spreckelsville people, drove in carriages to Kahului, to attend the first polo game ever played there, and a special train brought the Makawao people from Paia. Owing to the inexperience of the Wailuku players it was decided to divide up the Makawao and Wailuku fours, Messrs. L. von Tempisky and W. O. Alken, of Makawao, playing with Messrs. W. Ault and L. R. Crook, of the Wailuku club, and Messrs. F. F. Baldwin and D. C. Lindsay, of Makawao, with Messrs. W. H. Cornwell Jr. and Jackson, of Wailuku.

A heavy shower during the early afternoon rendered the sandy ground very sloppy and slippery. Despite this disadvantage a most exciting contest took place—the score standing 6 goals to 5 in favor of Von Tempisky's side—until one of the players (Alken) was permanently disabled by being hit in the eye by a large ball of sand and pebbles thrown with much force from a pony's hind foot. After this mishap the fours were considerably changed, Messrs. Weller, George Cummings and others playing.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

Monday afternoon, the 20th, nine teachers attended the monthly meeting held in the Makawao schoolhouse. The reading of two acts from the "Merchant of Venice" proved most interesting, as well as the lesson on botany, by D. D. Baldwin.

On the afternoon of the 21st the stockholders of the Maui Telephone Company held their annual meeting at Paia Plantation office, and re-elected the following officers: H. P. Baldwin, president; D. C. Lindsay, vice president; E. B. Carley, treasurer; W. S. Nicoll, secretary, and W. O. Alken, auditor. The report of the treasurer was the most favorable one ever presented. The company has been paying 1 1/2 per cent per month dividends since last April, and the market value of the stock is quoted at \$20 per share, \$10 being par.

CHURCH TRUSTEES.

During the evening of the 23d the church society of the Paia Foreign Church held their annual meeting and elected and re-elected the following officers: H. P. Baldwin, president; board of trustees; D. C. Lindsay, secretary; W. S. Nicoll, treasurer, and R. F. Engle, auditor.

MR. LOWRIE'S RESIGNATION.

Last week witnessed some changes in the staff of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's plantation, generally known as Spreckelsville. W. J. Lowrie resigned his position as manager and was succeeded by H. P. Baldwin, the president of the company, who felt it was his duty to the directors and stockholders to give his personal supervision to so large and important an enterprise as that of the Puunene sugar estate; especially in a crisis so grave as the one occasioned by the resignation of a manager of such well known ability as Mr. Lowrie. B. D. Baldwin will remain as assistant manager. Frank F. Baldwin, head luna of Paia plantation, will become head luna of Camp 1 section, at Spreckelsville; the other two head lunas, C. Christofferson and H. Anderson, retaining their present positions. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie and Miss Clara Lowrie, who depart today for Honolulu, will be much missed by Maui people, as they have always manifested a keen interest in the social life of the island, and have given frequently most enjoyable social affairs.

JAMES ALANA DEAD.

On the 23d, James Alana, thirty-three years of age, died very suddenly at his Makawao home. So sudden, in fact, was his demise, that Dr. W. F. McConkey made a post-mortem examination on the 23d, and declared that death was caused by acute pneumonia and apoplexy. James Alana was a half-caste, of Chinese and Hawaiian descent, born and bred in Makawao. He was an honest man, upright in his business dealings, and universally respected in the Makawao community. He left considerable property. A widow and three little daughters survive him. The funeral took place from the Makawao Catholic Church during the afternoon of the 23d.

GLEE CLUB.

On the evening of the 23d, the Kamehameha Glee Club, under the charge of Prof. Charles King, gave a concert at Paia Hall. The musical program rendered by the sixteen singers (four quartets) was most excellent, and was much appreciated by the audience present. On Friday morning the singers gave a concert at Maunaloa Seminary, in honor of the girl students.

PERSONAL.

It is reported that F. A. Alexander, head luna of Hamakua, will soon become head luna of Paia plantation. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Mist are guests of Mrs. Dowsett, of Makawao. Weather—Very cool and dry.

THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM

And the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers' columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back." Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE BEST

AT THE

LOWEST PRICE

AT

HOPP'S

News

For the Ladies

When a lady wants a real pretty piece of furniture she knows by experience that we will give her better value than any other dealer, and she knows we advertise only new goods. We seldom mention anything about bargains, because our stock is so excellent and the prices so cheap that we could hardly make them cheaper. If at any time we should hint that anything we offer is something extraordinary in the way of a bargain you may depend on it to be so.

Here is something handsome and the price is as low as such an elegant piece of furniture can be sold. It consists of a golden oak

China Closet

with glass shelves and mirror of best quality in back. The closet is highly polished and will please the most fastidious taste.

We have some other pieces of dining room furniture of unusual beauty in

Director's Tables

which are extra long and will seat fourteen or fifteen people. They come in golden oak with chairs to match.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

Corner King and Bethel Streets.

REPUBLICAN DROPS OUT.

Dies Unannounced and Its Place is Taken by a Bulletin.

The Republican, a morning newspaper published for something more than a year by Judge A. S. Humphreys, ceased to exist Saturday. The death was unannounced, and the end came through inanition. It is understood there will be proceedings on the part of the majority stockholder to foreclose under debts owed him, so as to wipe out the stock of those who trustingly invested with him.

Before the Republican was decently buried the staff had gone to the Bulletin and that evening paper was preparing for a Sunday issue.

There was to have been a meeting of stockholders of the Robert Grieve Publishing Co., Saturday, but no stockholder other than the majority one showing up, he adjourned himself for thirty days.

T. A. Lloyd has been elected treasurer of the Elks' society, to succeed Geo. Ashley, resigned.